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Letter dated 13 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the statement made by the chief of the Panmunjom Mission of the Korean People's Army on 13 July 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Pak** Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-42675 (E) 180707

Annex to the letter dated 13 July 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement made by the chief of the Panmunjom Mission of the Korean People's Army

The anti-Democratic People's Republic of Korea fanatics of the United States are now raising more brigandish assertions as they have found themselves in a tight corner, left with no pretext to justify their moves to stifle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea they have so far persistently pursued over the nuclear issue.

They are letting loose brazen-faced sophism that it is necessary to increase pressure upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to force it completely to dismantle its nuclear programme, absurdly asserting that a series of undertakings related to the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is now under way as a result of the United States policy to pressurize it.

This discloses, after all, the intention of the United States to invariably pursue the policy to pressurize and stifle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea till it has achieved its strategic goal to perpetuate its forces' presence in south Korea and the Korean division and bring down the socialist system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this context, the Korean People's Army is compelled to clarify its stand on the vicious moves of the anti-Democratic People's Republic of Korea fanatics of the United States.

The aim sought by the United States in maintaining the armistice for more than half a century since the realization of truce was to bring down the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by way of strangulating it.

As the United States found it hard to conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by force of arms 54 years ago, it resorted to the act of deceiving the Korean and other peace-loving people of the world to achieve its aim though it put its signature to the Armistice Agreement.

Just 12 days after the Armistice Agreement took effect the United States concluded the "Mutual Defence Pact" with south Korea, diametrically running counter to paragraph 60 of the Agreement which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It thus justified the United States forces' presence in south Korea and made toothless the above-said paragraph of the Armistice Agreement which was the ultimate object of the conclusion of the Agreement.

By doing so, the United States removed the obstacles lying in the way of achieving its strategic design on Korea and paved the way for turning south Korea into a nuclear base in the shortest possible time. The nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about which the United States has so far trumpeted like a thief crying "Stop the thief!" is, in essence, the nuclear issue of the United States.

The United States has systematically introduced huge quantities of modern combat equipment as well as various types of nuclear weapons exceeding a thousand into south Korea after unilaterally declaring the abrogation of

paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement on 21 June 1957, turning south Korea into the world's biggest nuclear base. The Korean people have since been exposed to the incessant nuclear threat of the United States and have consistently demanded the pullback of United States nuclear weapons from south Korea and the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

History goes to prove that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the very advocator of the denuclearization of the Peninsula.

It is ridiculous, indeed, for the United States to talk about the nuclear threat of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the denuclearization of the Peninsula despite those hard facts.

The United States has recently worked out and pushed forward a new nuclear plan to annually produce 125 smaller nuclear devices with tremendous explosive power which can be used in any area and any time, in Korea to be more specific. This fact offers a clear testimony showing where is the root cause of the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula and why is it so difficult to settle the issue. The United States is a belligerent party hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the two countries are still technically at war.

Under this situation nobody can deny that the confrontation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States means a life and death one. It is the undeniable and legitimate right of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to have in place all the necessary self-defensive means to cope with the threat and blackmail of the United States in order to protect its right to existence. This is a fair and clear reason which even a mere child can easily understand.

If the United States keeps pressurizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the pretext of the nuclear issue and refuses to discontinue the large-scale war manoeuvres it stages as an annual event in south Korea and the massive arms build-up as preparations for a pre-emptive strike at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its army and people will have no option but to exert utmost efforts for further rounding off the means for retaliatory strike strong enough to cope with the United States nuclear attack and pre-emptive strike in order to protect its dignity, sovereignty and right to existence.

This is the unshakeable will and firm determination of the army and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In that case, it is as clear as noonday that neither the implementation of the February 13 agreement nor success of the six-party talks will be possible.

Such a complicated and grave situation is now prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and it is getting tenser not only because of the persistent United States hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but because of the servile attitude of the United Nations Security Council which zealously patronizes and supports it.

It is a hard fact well known to the world that the Security Council has historically conspired with the United States in pursuing the hostile policy of perpetuating the division of Korea against its reunification.

As early as in the 1950s the United Nations Security Council allowed the United States to abuse the United Nations flag, so that it could cover up its armed invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its illegal occupation of

south Korea. And the United States is still committing all sorts of crimes against the Korean people under the same flag. For this reason, the Korean people have a long pent-up grudge against the Security Council.

The Security Council is obliged to observe principle and strictly disallow double standards in discharging its commitment to ensure global peace and security. It, however, actively joined the United States in the dastardly racket of putting pressure upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had been compelled to take self-defensive measures to cope with the United States nuclear threat, while applying sanctions against it. This lashed the Korean people into extreme fury.

It is shocking and deplorable, indeed, for the United Nations Security Council to protect the interests of big countries at the sacrifice of small countries on the basis of jungle law though it is obliged to adhere to the principle of impartiality.

It is by no means fortuitous that many people are sceptical about the reason for the continued existence of the Security Council.

It is the sincere hope of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Security Council will take a principled and objective and impartial approach in its activities to firmly ensure the global peace and security at a time when the world is facing such complicated and difficult problems as now.

The Korean People's Army side urges both the United States and the United Nations, a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, to remain true to their commitments under the Agreement till a new peacekeeping mechanism is built on the Korean Peninsula.

Though many core paragraphs of the Armistice Agreement have been played down and have lost their validity, the Korean People's Army side proposes having talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and United States military officials to be attended by a United Nations representative, too, in any place and at any time to be agreed upon between both sides for the purpose of discussing the issues related to ensuring the peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, including paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement as required by paragraph 17 of the Armistice Agreement which calls on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to respect the letter and the spirit of all of the provisions of the Agreement. It is easy to miss a chance, but difficult to get one.